WHAT HE HAS TO SAY.

Protest Most Vigorously Against Certain Statements That Have Been Made About the Cas.

Attorney-General Bellinger protests most vigorously against certain statements that have been made in connection with the pardon of Col. Neal. He does so because of his being the chief officer in charge of the prosecution of Colonel Neal. Here is his statement:

"While the case of the state vs. W. A. Neal was still within the control of the courts I felt that propriety, if not justice, dictated that the prosecuting officer should remain silent as to certain statements made in behalf of the defendant through the public prints, criticising the motives of the prosecution, impugning the impartiality of the presiding judge and tending to mislead the uninformed public as to the facts of the case: but insamuch as the gov ernor has granted a full, unconditional pardon to the defendant, justice to the cople of the state, whose servants pubthe wor ton ever ho

ermine, impels me to speak, while the propriety of my course the future must

"For the past few day numerous statements and predictions have been responsibility for which it is not necessary to inquire. It has been said, 'the the amount due by him to the state.' No such receipt ever was given, for the reason that it had been held all along by this office that the bondsmen were liable for only a part of what Neal was due the state, and only for this part was any receipt given or any money Communication was begun with Neal immediately upon the receipt of the report of the committee, early in August, 1899, and continued from time to time unprofitably until August 29, when warrants were sworn out against him and his arrest followed.

"Demand was made on his bondsmen on September, 4, 1899, and the sum of \$2.812 41 finally paid by them on the 29th day of the same month, after complaints were prepared, ready to be served in the suit against the bondsmen. The receipt given distinctly states the items of the shortage included in

'It was also said in Wednesday's State, by one apparently 'speaking with | self in the good opinion of his fellow knowledge: 'During the hearing (on citizens," it would probably be an uned Mr. Nelson some questions as to to press this prosecution at the what amount Colonel Neal still owed term of court.

(3) "This sum of money was paid, state stood in danger of losing anything. Offhand replies were given to the questions asked by the governor, probably be filed,' and 'the governor will first refer the petition to the trial judge and the solicitor before going threatened. turther in the matter.' I am justified in saying no reference of the m

so made and consequently the presecution now has the first opportunity to be heard; and did no one now speak in behard; and did no one now half of the state it might reasonably be ment, then it does mean that the reinferred that the statements of fact contained in the petition remain un

challenged. "Inasmuch as the governor, on the 15th of August, 1899, in transmitting the report of the investigating committee, said in his official letter to the atterney general. 'I ask that you take such action as the law requires and protect the interests of the state to secure the administration of justice. I would ask also that you advise me what further steps are necessary to be taken by me to carry out the findings of the committee, as contained in the report. (Report, p. 4), and as he further said to the legislature: 'The whole matter was then placed in the hands of the attorney general with full power to act and protect as far as possible the interests of the state,' (Report, p. 6), it is reasonable to suppose that that officer hnew better to what extent the state was to be affected than defendant's attorneys. Had he honored me with a request for information I should have shown him, from the copy of the report which his office had printed and sent to the general assembly, that the joint investigating Committee (Report, p. 16) reported to him officially that in addition to the items for which the bondsmen subsequently paid the state, Neal was liable for convict hire for three years, amounting to \$7,400, and that the attorney general reported, in addition to the amount for which the bondsmen were chargeable, that 'on the account of the lease of convicts for three years the state has lost \$2,600, (Report, p. 7,) and I should have shown him, by the testimony printed in said report that (pages 68-107) Neal acknowledged that the notes which he had taken from the Ragadales were discounted at the bank in order to raise money to pay his personal debts due the penitentiary on account of convict hire; that the Ragsdales were not even morally responsible for the amount; that he received the benefits srising from the lease of the convicts and that the penitentiary authorities now held one of these notes, amounting to \$2,600 for the hire of convicts for the year 1897. And I should have reminded him that in his report to the general assembly he used this language: 'It will not be improper for me in this connection to commend the thoroughness and efficiency with which this committee has discharged the difficult duties they had in hand, as you will see from the report herewith sumitted. 'The attorney general has discharged his duties in this matter faithfully and I recommend his diligence.'

Having been confined, as a source of information, to common rumors and to the articles published in the newspapors as to the facts presented on behalf of the defendant, I am not informed of any evidence laid before his excellency to make him change his conclusions as to the facts established by the committee's report and I reiterate that after taking advantage of the law to save the loss of \$2,600, which the bank now sustains, and after collection from J. B. Watson for the benefit of the bank | in full," I say they speak from absolute that amount due for convict hire for another year, the state has lost on ac count of the official misconduct of W A. Neal at least \$2,600, as formerly re-

I notice in today's State a statement

First. That the petitions were numerously signed "by gentlemen of the highest reputation and standing." This reason is forceful possibly because "the voice of the people is the voice of God" to the auditor whose worship is direct-ed in a certain direction.

Second. The sureties of the official bond of Neal urged the pardon upon the ground that the defendant had repaid them what they were compelled to pay the state on account of his de-falcation. This reason would itself be conclusive if the presecutions had been brought by the state for the benefit of these bondsmen.

Third. It seems to be taken for granted that humiliation and repentance for the deeds done in the body are satis-faction before the law for the violation of the criminal statutes of the state. Were the governor, under our constitution, clothed with the priestly pow-

er of absolution on account of a change of heart and a promise of a better life, this reason would perhaps have weight but one can scarcely throw off the conviction that had this penitent been friendless and weak he would have been left to the chain gang to 'bring forth fruits meet for repentance.'

As it would be an injustice to conclude that the reasons for granting the pardon are fully set out in the state. ment above analyzed, I shall look to the allegations of the petition and the statements contained in the letters handed out by the governor for publication and make such running comment as appers to me pertinent.

The petition states that:
(*) "The offense of which Neal was convicted was a technical violation of the law." In addition to saying that all lie efficials are to the cause of truth and erimes under statutes are technical vioto the integrity and ability of one of lations of the law I call attention to the

his trial in court, in which he confessed that at the time of the collection of the funds in question he made false statements to the bookmade in the daily press, as to the prime | keeper as to the amounts collected, stated that he had expended the funds for his personal use and finally, in conattorney general, it is said, gave tradiction these confessions, swore Coloael Neal's bondsmen a receipt, for on the stand that he had properly accounted for them, and this is referred to in the petition as a "full and frank statement.

(b) 'At a former term of court he was tried and acquitted of breach of trust with fraudulent intent as to the same funds for which he was indicted and convicted for not turning over to his successor." I have before me all of these indistments in the cases. The indictment upon which he was acquitted charged the fauculent conversion of only \$244. The indictment under which he was convicted charged the failure to tura over sums aggregating \$1,544. So that for three separate sums, which he has converted to his own use, has never been acquitted of, even tried. There is still undisposed of against him in the court of general sessions an indictment for breach of trust for the conversion of \$300, but inasmuch as his humilation and repentance is expected 'to redeem his life and reinstate him

and with no idea of compromise.' before stated, the money was paid only but later on written explanations will after the defendant had been arrested and had given bail, and then by the bondsmen, against whom suit was

(d) "As the law has been vindicated

imbursement of the bondsmen should be considered full satisfaction before the

law for Neal's misdeeds. "Such being the statute and the facts showing that he had not turned it over within thirty days, the jury could not but find a verdict of guil-Surely his Excellency could not so oon forgot that on the motion for a new trial before Judge Gary on July 1 his Honor was subjected to the painful ordeal of having stated before him as grounds for a new trial: "Because the court refused to charge the jury in fe gard to the authority of the superintendent of the penitentiary.

"Because the court failed and refused to charge the law as set forth in Section 551.

"Because your honor's rulings during the progress of the trial were not a fair and impartial exposition of the law and were prejudicial to the constitutional rights of the defendant.'

At last the amende honorable has been made to his Honor, Judge Gary, and the petition bears evidence to the impartiality of the judge and to the performance of duty by the jury. Alas, justice has come on laden wings and relation's generosity is tinctured with a suspicion of expediency.

Among the letters which his Excellency has been considerate enough to give to the papers for publication, along with his reasons, and presumably as meeting with his approval in sentiment, are some charging that "the proole believe that the prosecution against lot. Neal was actuated by political preudice and was simply persecution. Now if anyone doubts the propriety of my conduct in appearing in this matter before the public, let him read carefully the words quoted, let him remem ber that they refer to officers of the state, and that publication of this slander was made with the approval of the officer to whom these letters were addressed. So general in its character is the charge that common fairness would demand specifications. Who were "actuated by political prejudice?" Was it the general assembly who appointed the committee, the committee who investigated the charges and reported to the governor, the governor who instructed the attorney general to begin proceedings and reported the findings of the committee to the general as sembly, the judge who presided over the trial, the jury who passed upon the facts, or the attorney general and solicitor who conducted the prosecution in the facts of the case?

If the governor was a party to the nefarious conspiracy he has made amonds and will doubtless have that mercy extended to him that he has so freely bestowed. If all the others remain subject to the charge I deem it fortunate for myself to te found in such com-

REPLIES TO THE LETTER WRITERS. In roply to those letter writers to the covernor who say that "the state has not lost one cent by Neal, he paid the amount he was ascertained to be owing ignorance and I challenge them to proluce the evidence to sustain the statement; and to those who say that "Col Neal did not turn over his money while the matter was still in the hands of the investigating committee, but as soon as of what, by way of cuphemism, we the case was settled he did so," and may call his exactlency's reasons for that "there was not one scintilla of the case was settled he did so," and grapting the potition of pardon. These evidence showing any criminal intent appear, generally speaking, to be three: to defraud the state," I would put the

PAUL IN A BASKET.

Dr. Talmage Draws His Sermon from This Bible Incident.

Story of the Disciple's Providential Escape from the Infuriated Mob Teaches.

[Copyrighted, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y.] Washington, Aug. 25. A Bible incident not often noticed is here used by Dr. Talmage to set forth practical and beautiful truth; text, II. Corinthians 11:33: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall." Sermons on Paul in jail, Paul on Mars hill, Paul in the shipwreck, Paul before the sanhedrin, Peul before Felix, are plentiful, but in my text we have Paul in a basket.

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture, sometimes called 'the eye of the east," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at one time distinguished for swords of the best material, called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric called damask. A horseman of the name of Saul, riding toward this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and, I think, so permanently injured his eyesight that his defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterward speaks of. He started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

and the popular cry is: "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the garden outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Sinal are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him, now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as 50 inidents in his life demonstrate, but he feels his work is not done yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a cloud of clinched fists and sometimes he se-

cretes himself on the house top. Atlasttheinfurlated populace geton sure track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break In. "Fetch out that gespelizer and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then, while Paul holds the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, farther down and farther down, until the basket strikes the They held the rope, and a doing so

nu the about a steps out and | and more; for of travels: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

I observe first on what a slender tenure great results hang. The rope- Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the maker who twisted that cord fastened | Philippians, to the Colossians, to the to that lowering basket never knew Thessalonians, and when they heard how much would depend upon the how he walked out of prison, with atrength of it. How if it had been brok- the earthquake unlocking the door en and the spostle's life had been for him, and took command of the dashed out? What would have become Alexandrian corn ship when the of the Christian church? All that mag-sailors were nearly scared to death nificent missionary work in Pamphylia, and preached a sermon that nearly Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia would | shook Felix off his judgment seat. I never have been accomplished. All his hear the men and women who helped writings that make up so indispensa- him down through the window and ble and enchanting a part of the New over the wall talking in private over Testament would never have been the matter and saying: "How glad written. The story of the resurrection I am that we effected that rescue! In would never have been so gloriously coming times others may get the toldas he toldit. That example of hero- | glory of Paul's work, but no one shall to and triumphant endurance at Philip- rob us of the satisfaction of knowing pi, in the Mediterranean Euroclydon, that we held the rope." under flagellation, and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of 10,000 martyrdoms. But that rope family of children. My parents were holding that basket, how much dependnent neither rich nor poor. Four of the ed on it! So again and again great re- sons wanted a collegiate education, sults have hung on slender circum-

stauces. Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such an important passenger as had once a boat of leaves, from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel being waterproof by a coat of bitumen and floating on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jewson board? Whatif some cree- ing and say: "Well, I don't know odile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle wading in for a drink ther would fall immediately to sleep should sink it? Vessels of war some-seated by the evening stand, overtimes carry 40 guns looking through the portholes ready to open battle, but the tiny graft on the Nile seems to be years ago the other put down the armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the lawgiving. On how fragile craft sailed how much

f historical importance! we shal, find out , who these The parsonage at Epworth, England, Damascenes were who lowered Paul of historical importance! fa on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the those who have rendered to God and rescue of his children. Seven children the world unrecognized and unrecordare out and sale on the ground, but one | ed services. That is going to be one remains in the consuming building. That one awakes, and, finding his bed on fire and the bullding crumbling. comes to the window, and two pear- and got no credit for it. Here the ants make a ladder of their bodies, one church has been going on 19 centown has gone into politics. peasant standing on the shoulder of turies, and yet the world has not Gotham-Well, he's a trip the other, and down the human indder | recognized the services of the people

'The quality of mercy is not strain'd

"It blesseth him that gives, and him that

takes; Tis mightiest in the mightiest, it becomes

the throned monarch tetter than his crown

His scentre shows the force of temporal

The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of

bless'd

kings.

the case.

question: Did you hear the trial, have good fortune of Col. William A. Neal you read the report of the investigating as a precedent to be followed in the committee, are you prepared to say that future to look well to his social posi-I am aware the pardoning power is the prerogative of the chief executive. but I am mindful that it is a delegated and representative power, to be exercised for and on behalf of the people. It is not to be a personal forgiveness, made full and bounteous by an official run off the eaves and had failed to wet Mercy is of many kinds, we often

It is to be hoped that the future will not recall that It dropps that the gentle rain from Heaven Upon the place beneath: It is twice "Mercy is not itself, oft looks so Pardon is still the nurse of second woe.'

Will It Pay? A dispatch from. Atlanta says the It would at least be a wise precaution have the plan adopted in all the associafor the criminal who comes upon the tion throughout the south.

the boy descends-John Wesley. If in that Damasous balcony. Charles RESUMES ITS WORK you would know how much depended | G. Finney said to a dying Christian: "Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to in-None of Methodists on beh sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all eround the world. Ask thir hundreds of thousands already ascelded to join their founder, who woul have pertroduce me to those who got him out

on that ladder of peasantilask the mil-

ished but for the living ster of peas-

An English ship stoppedat Pitcairn

island, and right in the mist of sur-

rounding cannibalism and iqualor the passengers discovered a Christian col-

ony of churches and schools and beau-

tiful homes and highest style of reli-

gion and civilization. Fir 50 years no

had landed there. Why this oasis of

aster, and one of the sailors, unable to

had placed there and swam ashore, the

Bible in his teeth. The book was read

page than that which tells of the trans-

Practical inference: There are no

of papyrus on the Nile freighted with

events for all ages. The fate of

One boat

be re-

in his

gelization of a multitude.

Christendom in a basket !-

you do, do well. If you make

from a window on the wi

make it strong and true,

know not how much may

your workmanship. If you

know not who may sai in

put a Bible in the trunk of

as he goes from home let

have a mission as farresol

teeth to the Pitcairn

plainest man's life is er

tween two eternities-de

rippling against his shou

nity to come touching he

casual, the accidental, th

merely happened so, ar

great plan, and the rope

fugitive apostle from the

storm of the centuries.

Again, notice unrecogured

wall is the cable that lolds to its

mooring the ship of the nurch in the

recorded service. Who spun that

rope? Who tried it to the basket?

Who steadied the illustrous preacher

as he stepped into it? Who relaxed

not a muscle of the armor dismissed

an anxious look from By face until

the basket touched the ground and

discharged its magnifient cargo?

Not one of their names us come to

day in Damascus or in a the earth compared with the imperance of

their work. What if they and in their

agitation tied a knot that could slip? What if the sound of the mob at the

How exultant they must have felt

Something occurs to me quite per-

sonal. I was the youngest of a large

and four obtained it, but not without

great home struggle. We never heard

the old people say once that they

were denying themselves to effect

this, but I remember now that my

parents always looked tired. I don't

think they ever got rested until they

lay down in the Somerville cemetery.

Mother would sit down in the even-

what makes me feel so tired." Fa-

ther would fall immediately to sleep,

come with the day's fatigues. About

But there must come a time when

in the basket, and great them and all

those who have rendered to God and

of the glad excitements of Heaven,

the hunting up and picking out of these who did great good on earth

35 years ago the one and about 37

hold the rope.

when they reed his letters to the

Romans, to the Corinthians, to the

book which the sallor or

membered in your prayers,

ants' shoulders.

results!

of the Pamascene peril.

We go into long sermons to prove that we will be able to recognize people in Heaven, when there is one rea-son we fail to present, and that is better than all-God will introduce us. We shall have them all pointed out. You would not be guilty of the impoliteness of having friends in your parlor not introduced, and celestial politeness will demand that we be made missionary and no Christian influence acquainted with all the Heavenly household. What rehearsal of old light amid a desert of heathendom? times and recital of stirring reminis-Sixty years before a ship had met discences! If others fail to give intro duction, God will take us through, and save anything else, went to his trunk before our first 24 hours in Heavenand took out a Bible which his mother if it were calculated by earthly timepieces-have passed we shall meet and talk with more Heavenly celebrities on all sides until the rough and vicious than in our entire mortal state we met population were evangelized, and a church was started and an enlighetened with earthly celebrities. Many who made great noise of usefulness will sit commonwealth established, and the on the last seat by the front door of world's history has no more brilliant the Heavenly temple, while right up within arm's reach of the Heavenly formation of a nation by one book. It throne will be many who, though they did not seem of much importance could not reach themselves or do great whether the sailer continued to hold the book in his teet hor let it fall exploits for God, nevertheless held the

in the breakers, but upon what small Come, let us go right up and accost circumstances depended what mighty those on the circle of Heavenly thrones. Surely they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the nsignificances in life. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infincathedrals sounding a dirge and all ity is made up of infinitesimals; great the towers of all the cities tolling the things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling a star in the corers are book a arcreeched allor's upon the evannational grief. Who art thou, mighty

one of Heaven? "I " uoH elehoice the that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaint all their querulousness and administered to all their wants for 20 years." Let us pass on round the circle of throngs. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was for 30 years a Christian invalid and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those vorse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in awhile I was strong enough to make a garment for that on to another throne. Who art thou, Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. 'I had a Sabbath school class and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival." But who art thou, the mighty one of Heaven on this other throne? 'In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus, a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking into my house and I could no longer keep him safely I advised him to flee for his life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, Not one of their names as come to and I was one who helped hold the us. But there was no wor done that rope." And I said: "Is that all?" And he answered: "That is all." And while I was lost in amazement I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hourse from many exposures, and triumphant as door had led them to ay: "Paul though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said: "Not

> Hop. D. S. Henderson was then in ro naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and lo! it was the very one who had said: "Through a window in a

basket was I let down by the wall." Henceforth think of nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how that nail would affect the compass. The ship's officers, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship 200 miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried:
"Land ho!" and the ship was haited within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket shoals. A sixpenny nail came near wrecking a

Small ropes hold mighty destinies. A minister scated In Boston at his table, lacking a word, puts his hand behind his head and tilts back his chair to think, and the ceiling falls and crushes the table and would have crushed him. A minister in Jamaica at night, by the light of an insect called the candle fly, is kept from stepping over a precipice a hundred feet. W. Robertson, the celebrated English clergyman, said that he entered the ministry from a train of circumstances started by the barking of a dog. Had the wind blown one way on a certain day the Spanish inquisition would have been established in England. But it blew the other way, and that dropped the accursed institution, with 75 tons of shipping, to the bottom of the sea or flung the splintered logs on the rocks. burdens of this life, but they still

Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three naughts placed on the right side of the figure one makes a thousand, and six naughts on the right side of the figure one a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation illimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damascus balcony.

Still in the Business. Church-I see a man milliner up-Gotham-Well, he's a trimmer yet. -Yonkers Statesman.

Drowned at Sea The navy department Thursday received a cablegram from Capt. Craig, of you have any knowledge whatever of tion, the number and standing of his the Albany, dated at Aden, announcing friends, and his sensitive disposition to that Frank Schilz and Timoth Mcsuffer humiliation and repentance, for Carthy, while sleeping on the poop otherwise some poor devil who has deck of the Albany on last Sunday sold his crop under lien, and failed to night slid overboard, buring an exceppay the debt secured thereby within tionally heavy roll of the vessel. Capt. ten days, may wake up to find that Craig's cablegram istated that he rewhile he slept in the darkness of his mained in the locality where the acfriendless despair, so sheltered that cident occurred all Sunday night and this "bounteous rain of Heaven" had until after daylight Monday, but the men were not again seen, and their bodies could not be recoveree. On the following Monday George Perkins went overboard and was drowed, but his body was recovered and will be buried ashore

Four Men Killed. In an accident Monday at the new cotton growers will hold their cotton bridge which the Southern railway is this year until they can get 10 cents a building across the Congaree river, near pound. Officials of the cotton growers Columbia, four men were killed, three office the exchange of small trade. He association decided on this plan for the injured, one fatally and two seriously. planters at a meeting in the Kimball The accident occurred at 8:30 o'clock house Friday and they will work to Monday morning and was caused by the party; that it had always had the true

The Political Summer School Opens Once More.

SENATOR MCLAURIN ABBENT

A Mili President Presents the C. mmercial Democracy's Side of the Argument. The Ohio Sparkers.

The State Political Summer School resumed operation at Spartanburg on Tuesday of last week. The meeting was devoid of sensational features. There were present Mesers. Hemphill, Johnstone, Henderson, Latimer and mill president, entered the arena. HON J J HEMPHILL

The first speaker introduced was the Hon. J. J. Hemphill who delivered a rattling good speech; purctuated with kes, and made a good impression He remirded one of a trained athlete upon a gymnasium floor, being casy and graceful as well as displaying the power he possessed. He took it for granted that the people had assembled here to discuss issues that were vital to es and the country. These

they were as cld as the fundamental rifles to o those who did not went it. principles of the great parties. He held that this necessity had arisen by reason of the efforts of one man to raise whole planks from the Republican platform and put them into the Democratic poor family in the back lane." Pass foreign to our customs, institutions and dents and he wished to give a portion on to another throne. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God, and they are out in the world Christian merchants, Christian wives, and than mechanics, Christian wives, and the islands bought from us goods.

The speaker then described the Philippine islands and presented many facts and figures to show how many cotton goods America soid them last year. He figured that the islands bought from us goods most respectful hearing. He made to make a reply. He thereupon presented Col. Jno. B. Carey, president of the Lock-both with the control of the something to expand. be built and owned in this country. Then he entered into the much vaunted showed that she had merely paid for many mighty, not many noble are the carrying of the mails as we do, but called, but God hath chosen the weak | she was paying only 40 cents per ton t the world to confound the against our \$1 23 for the same service.

> ughly commanding the attention of his hearers. He called attention to him when he first arose accused Latithe fast that today was the anniver | mer of having been in a Populist sary of the date of the primary for convention at Kansas city. United States senator to be held one | mer denied this, and said that after year hence. There was on foot a de the Democratic convention in . ansas liberate effort to overturn the princi- City had completed its business anples of Democracy, those principles as old as the country itself. He had every faith in the people and believed that anything to do with it. Then the conthey would stand to these principles gressman dived into Senator McLau and kill out this effort now in its very | rin with the gloves off, and vigorously inception. Senator McLaurin had told them at Charlotte that it was about time for them to abondon these prin- anything to do with. He had started ciples and embrace those of Republicanism He was sorry the junior senator He had undertaken to run the cam-was not present. He wanted to see paign of W. D. Evans and elected him him on the stump in order that these issues to has ta sed might be fully discussed. McLaurin had shown a disposition to avoid these meetings. At Gaffney Tiliman had taken him una- Strait an i Wilson and himself and had wares. When the opportunity came to tried to get them to sign a proclamadiscuss these things McLaurin was always unavoidably detained. He would or missiate the senator's position. I'he senator 1 at been calling for Republican principles -- what he advocated was merely Democratic in name. Mr. Henterson read copiously from Senator McLaurin's speech delivered a few days before the ratification of the Paris treaty, in which he held that a colonial policy was unconstitutional and that it was not proper to spread religion at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Henderson called attention to that position and that now assumed. Could they take such a man as a loade. 7 If later on when it came to the State con vention to elect delegates to the Kansas City convention he held these views he should have called on the people of Mariboro to send him to that convention so he could have presented those pose him; that he would step aside views before those charged with the

over the political history of the country showing what were the fundamental principles of Democracy and contrasting them with Republican principles. COL JOHNSTONE Col. George Johnstone made another characteristically strong speech and by

> brought him before the people. He gave, as at Union, the reasoning by which he had reached his conclusion on the issues now before the people. He had observed South Carolina's onward movement since 1876 and believed that South Carolina would soon be the lead ing textile State in the Union. He had looked carefully at the men who advocated these new principles and found some who had voted for Bryan express ing publicly the hope that McKinley would be elected. The principles in volved in all this were those of our forefathers, those Jefferson bad fought for. They were calling it Commercial Democracy. He didn't know exactly

making of the party platform. Mr.

Henderson paid high tribute to Gen.

Wade Hampton, being heartily ap-

recent interview. The speaker then ran

in wast it was commeecial unless it

dwelt upon the fact that the Demo-

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now called upon to adopt. He said here had been no expansion from the elder Adams on down which the Demo-cratic party had not originated; like-Evans, but a new volunteer lecturer on the textile industry Col. Correction and does stand for these things. It was the textile industry-Col. Carey, a preposterous now to twit the Dimocratic party with stagnation and inaction. Col. Johnstone then clearly pointed out the difference between the expansion of those days and the im perialism of the present day. The can test we are now engaged in, he said, is no ordinary one. It is a death grapple of the forces of Freedom and Monarchy and in it is the germ of destruction of the institutions which we have built up and stood for. Col. Johnstone then took up the religious destiny id a, and disclaiming any intention to be irrever. Yes! They're Wanted. ent asked as at Union, how Christ Business activity creates a demand for would look in the uniform of an American general marching at the head of an invertigating across activity creates a demand for business experts, and those who hold diplomatically across activity creates a demand for business experts, and those who have little trouble finding places, and discovered to the control of the co

ANOTHER MILL PRESIDENT.

as the next speaker. Before he could platform and then ferce the people to say anything a man in the hall wanted stand upon them. The leading issue to ask him something about a Populist of course was the question of expansion | convention. He told his questioner he -modern expansion. Expansion was would answer later and proceeded to say founded, he held, upon Democratic that there had been an idea all at since principles; but this new variety was on the Union meeting that some attack an entirely different plan-one utterly had been made on the cotton mill presimodes of thought. The speaker then of his time to one of them to make a amounting to 7 cents per capita, and quite an elequent defense of the cotthat if this trade is divided up South on mill presidents. He said an honor-Carolina will get one hundredth part able class of men had been attacked at of a mill. He discussed the small trade Union and their character had been as to be secured and applied the same sailed. He was not a politician, but reasoning to China. Then he compared | merely wished to present a few facis. the results of trade with these foreign | H. gave an interesting account of who countries with those of our trade with these mill men were, most of them true Carada, showing that Canada with South Carolinians; Confederate soldsers five millions population did hundreds and sons of Confederate soldiers. Others secondhanded ones, saving half the cost of times more business with us than were those who had come and cast their to you. We also supply books recently China. He wanted true expansion lot among us. He pictured what they pushed but with the people who had had done for the State. He denounced He went on to the politicians for having brought on show that Span had all along been a this war, and said that now it was on weak nation and if any of the big we ought to accept the consequences powers had wanted the Philippines and do the best possible. The mill they could long ago have taken them. presidents were all men of peace. Ho He was opposed to the ship subsidy gave an outline of expansion as the absolutely and wanted all laws putting | mill men saw it-an expansion of trade. restrictions upon ships floating the He said, "Expansion as the mill men American flag repealed. They should | understand it is the reaching out from our own shores and extending into the marts of the world, with our ships sailship subsidy of Great Britain and ing under our own flag, laden with American products of the loom, of the shop, of the mine and of the field."

LATIMER HITS HARD

Mr. Latimer then took the stand and made weer, v 822 duced and he made a forceful speech, which took well with the crowd. The other had assembled, but he had not been a member of it; nor had he had cenouseed him. He said McLaurin hal betrayed everything he had ever had out opposing the Reform movement. seil. He had been opposed to the dis pensary, after the Darlington trouble. A year or two ago in Washington Mo Laurin had come to Congressman tion with him to lead the people into the Republican party.

EVANS TELLS A TALE. Ex Governor John Gary Evans was at his new home today. He was given hearty cheers when he was presented He stated that he had not intended to make a speech today; that he had ex proced to give his time to other speak ers. He did say a few things of in terest, however. He asserted that he had known all this time, and claimed eredit for predicting it, that McLaurin would do as he had done. He had been in Washington once and had gone to Tillman and our congressmen and told them that MoLaurin was a Republican at heart, and asked them to watch him. He had told Latimer about i and told Latimer to go shead and op as he had just been defeated and did not care to run again just then. Lati mer had said he had plenty of doou ments that would beat him, but he did not run. plauded, and read from the general's

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by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed con dition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is his expressive delivery and forceful inflamed you have rumbling sound or way of putting thing he won friends imperfect hearing, and when it is onjust as he did at Union. He said it tirely closed, Deatness is the result, was the imminent peril he considered and unless the inflammation can be South Carolina to be in just now that taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten A \$50 INVESTMENT are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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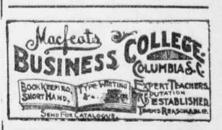
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Significantly again "for the best man that ever stretched shoe leather." David was right in asking the courts to release him.